## CIRCULAR No. 2.

CIRCULAR NO. 2.

Differ of "The Dunyle 4. Forsyth Manufacturing Company," Rochester, New York.

The "Dunyle 6. Forsyth Manufacturing Company," feel compelied to motive another statement that has been put forth by indured the part of the injury of the Company.

First—An article is going the rounds of the newspapers and industriously circulated, to the effect that the Baltimore Court of Community, These decreased in a recent case that Feirbacks' Scales are the stationary. tion areas before the Court, which is one of limited

That question areas before the Court of any and wandley and does presented and sense describes have no variety and the County, in a case involving the relative accurate Pairbanks' Scales and those of another manufacturer, not a the rearriculant cast before the Court and it is sufficient to that although the Farbanks' Scale was shown to be more a fate than the other, and before was decided in That Cast to ern, it forms no evidence that as between other makers are it from a reason of that a precedent is established to go where cases. It will hardly be preceded that a case decided in an and interior Court upon facts arising upon the marks a scale and interior Court upon facts arising upon the parties. distorted and unfair statements that are sent forth, and thereby injury is done to us and others who are engaged in the same Dustines. We appeal from such representations to the thousands who have used and are still using our wares, and submit to the PUBLIC. Whether we are not justified in these noticing these attempts to bolster up by fabricated, statements a business that PRARS COMPETTION.

The Company are manufacturing and furnishing upon order the best quality of Scales, such as Railroad, Warchouse and Store Scales; also a superior article of First and BURGLER PROOF SAFES, Warchouse Tucks, Manifest Preses, &c. Prompt stortion given to all orders.

Prompt stortion given to all orders.

Chaucar Duryers, Septemberdent.

N. B. Our Agents in New-York are Mesers, Duryers, Hough & Co., No. 13 Whitehall and No. 1 Stone st.

THE HARBINGER OF SPRING,-The Knox Hat THE HARBINGER OF SPRING.—The KROX Hat the Spring Season will be exhibited at his popular establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fultonest, on THURSDAY MORNING. the 28th inst. Notwithstanding the increased supprise of this beautiful fairly, he has determined that the charge me be restored, shall remain as Four Dollars, trusting that be largely increased partonage to be remonerated for the hear coulsy he has incurred in its production. Strangers wisiting the cuty, as well as his old pattons, are invited to make him an early west, at No. 212 Broadway, comet of Fultonest.

Sowthern and Western Merchants that our stock of Sering and Schemer Chorning just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's west ever got up by the house, ranging from the low-priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in our means superior style.

D. Divins & Co.,

Nos. 256, 259, and 280 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

Wigs — Hair-Dyr — Wigs, — Batchelor's Wigs and Tourers have improvements peculiar to their bone. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace fill beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. It private roots for applying his famous Dyr. Sold at Batchelor's, No. 233 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,-THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAYE in the WORLD but now made and sold by Silas C. Herring, or his saents, but be massificatured and sold by the Patentees, with WILDER'S PATENT BURGLAR and POWDLE-PROOF LOCK, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-St., near Wall, N.Y. B., G. WILDER & Co., Patentees.

HAT BINDING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & bave ready for sale Machines for Binding Straw Hats and other kinds of state. The Machines do the work far better faster than any others. Call and see them at 255 Broadway.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGH-STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, FORGINEREPSIS, New York — A new System; Traksing in the Practice with Courts. Witnesser, Juries, &c.; Externporaneous Speaking saily; Professional Business taught. Next Term commences the Office of the System of the Holling Speaking and the System of the Holling Speaking of the System of Training System of the Holling System of the Sys

SILVER-PLATED HINGES, DECORATED PORCE-LAIN and Silver-plated Door Nobs, Bell Pulls, Name and Nun ber Plates, Espanisette Brins, &c., with a large variety of the best quality of Buildens' and Lockemiths' Hardware for the best class of buildings, wholesals and retail by Maxy, Ballwin & Maxy, No. 49 Johnett, cor. Dutch.

To Southern and Western Merchants-IMPORTANT CARD TO THE TRADE,—The only certain as scanowledged cure for Fever and Ague, and all forms of Intemittent Fever, is DESELERS ARTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS.

DESHLESS ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGON FILES.
For sale at the manufacturer's prices by the following well-known houses in this city: C. V. CLICKINER & GO., No. 81
Barcley at. CHARLES H. RING, cor. Broadway and John-st.;
Hall, DINON & FRASER, No. 49 Chambers-st.; F. C. Wellis& GO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; Stranks, Moncas & Allen, No.
46 Cliff-st.; Bush & Gale, No. 186 Greenwich-st.

FRENCH BUILDING STONE, CAEN, FRANCE,
Of all dimensions, Of all dimensions,

Of all dimensions,

AND IN PARCELS TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS
OF FURCHASHES; FOR SALE BY

DEPPERMANN & ALBURTIS,
No. 90 Beaver

HERNIA. -Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their ner parent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Inst rute awarded the first premium to this truss in 1835. Reference as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parke HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

fallibility of these Medicines in the treatment of Scuryy, as Clacases of the skin and glands and the wonderful effect of in Pills in Stomech Complaints and Distribes render them indicates asbie to all travelers by see or land. Sold at the man factories, No. 80 Maiden lane. New York, and No. 813 Straw London; and by all Drugsists, at 25 cts., 62 cts., and #1 pe bot or less. To NERVOUS SUFFERERS .- A retired Clergy

THE REMARKABLE WEATHER of this Winter. THE REMARKABLE. WEATHER OF THIS WHITE, in producing Colds, Congla and Pulmonary Complaints, sillord all an opportunity to try the wonderful effects of PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR. Its effects even in continued cases is tested by a single bottle. Sold querywhere Barnes & Park, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Dunne-st.

HOSTETTER .- The surprising effects of Hos-TETTER'S STOMACH BITTARS in removing Bile, forcing a appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipting Dyspeptic symptoms, is truly wonderful. Every hervous debilitated, weak and emaciated person, either unde or temate should try it at once. Sold by all Grocers, Hotels and Drug giets. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, No. 304 Broadway comer. Punes.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES Stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant potrate apartments for applying his famous Dur, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wigs and Touries are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at Chistadorko's, No. 6 Astor Home.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Broad-st.

New York, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Soard of Directors have this day declared a semi-sual Dividerd of Tex per cess on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 16th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed notil after that date.

HENRY QUACKERBOSS, Secretary.

KANSAS MEETING IN ULSTER COUNTY .- We have received a notice of a Kansas meeting held a short time since in Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., in which the conduct of the Administration toward the "sovereign squatters" in Kanses was denounced, and a Committee appointed to collect funds for the assistance of the settlers of the Territory in maintaining their constitutional rights.

COLONEL FREMONT AND HIS MARI-

Col. Fremont has at length got his great Marrip estate fully confirmed to him, and if he can succeed in taking possession of it, may be regarded as one of the richest men living. The patent was signed by the President last week, and delivered by him at the White House to Col. Frémont in person. Patents are now generally signed by the Private Secretary of the Presi-dent, who is thereunto authorized by an act of Congenerally signed by the Private Secretary of the President, who is thereunto authorized by an act of Congress; but Gen. Pierce signed this one with his own hand. The instrument is engrossed upon parchment, and covers twelve sheets, including, on a large sheet of parchment, a finely executed map of Las Mariposas, as surveyed by the United States Surveyor-General.

The tract is upward of seventy square miles in extent, and is situated about 925 railes from San Francisco, in an essated direction.

cisco, in an easterly direction. It embraces the town of Mariposas, containing from 3,000 to 4,000 inhab-itants, and a number of other small towns and settlements; and it is estimated that there are upward of 15,000 people now on the estate.

Col. Fremont bought this land on the 10th of May,

Col. Frémont bought this land on the 10th of May, 1846, of Alvarado, ex-Governor of California, for \$5,009, in cash, and at the time the old Californians laughed at it as a very extravagant price. After a long litigation, his title has been fully confirmed by the Supreme Court of Washington.

Of the value of Col. Frémont's grant it is impossible to speak with definiteness, as it is, apparently, almost beyond calculation. Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., bankers of San Francisco, who have advanced heavily to pay the taxes upon it, and to defray the enormous expenses of the suit, own one undivided half interest in the property. Col. Frémont alone owns the other half.

Atready about thirty-five millions worth of gold dust have been taken from the tract, and the per centage of earth which has yet been worked, even imperfectly, is exceedingly small. This is owing to the scanty supply of water to be found on the tract, and a canal is projected, at a cost of \$600,000, to supply this deficiency. When this is completed, the revenue to be derived from the estate will amount to many millions per annum.

[Evening Post. Atready about thirty-five millions' worth of gold dust

# New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1856.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 152,980 copie of THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE of this week. It is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price. Seventy-five Cents a line.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Com-

### DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 26.-The Invalid Pension bill was reported to the Senate. The Naval Committee reported a bill for the construction of ten steam sloops of war. The Central American business was resumed and Mr. Bell of Tenn. made a lengthy speech. Ad-

cial committee on the subject of a Railroad to the Pacific. The Invalid Pension and some other appropria-tion bills were reported. Mr. Seward of Georgia denonneed the Know-Nothing National Council as Republican in tendency, and defended the course of the President in regard to Kansas. The President sent n a communication from the Secretary of War, recommending the appropriation of three millions of dollars to increase the efficiency of the various manufactories for supplying arms. While the subject was under discussion, the House adjourned.

We understand that a letter was received to-day in this city by F. B. Cutting, esq., from Mr. Atorney-General Cushing, which states that the Central American question is in a fair train of settlement. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been abrogated, and a new treaty is to be formed. We have also confirmatory intelligence by the Atantic. It is stated that Mr. Buchanan, in an in. terview with Capt. West just before he left Liverpool, informed him that he looked upon the Central American affair as arranged, and that the Crampton matter was now the only obstacle to a perfect understanding with the British Cabinet. A leading bank officer has also received a letter from his brother, at present in London, who had had an interview with Mr. Buchanan, and who writes to the same effect.

The Daniel Webster arrived at New-Orleans on Sunday with later news from California. Mining accounts and agricultural prospects were good. No United States Senator had been elected. There had been no more fighting in Oregon. All the Central American States, except Nicaragua, had formed an alliance. Col. Kinney had gone to Granada to form an alliance with Col. Walker,

#### THE NATIVE NOMINATION.

Many well-meaning, straitforward people have long wondered what the Know-Nothing party was really driving at. Their expectations in the coming contest for the Presidency have been involved in mystery. As a party desiring success for its members upon a homespun basis of good sense, their policy was plain. They had only to so act that the Anti-Nebraska men of the North could cooperate with them or they with the Anti-Nebrasks men in the election of President, to make a triumph certain. To be sure, it would not be the triumph of the Know-Nothings alone, but it being the best the case admitted of, it was clearly their true policy to become partners in a victory which they could not achieve without assistance. Many and leading members of the party, actuated by fair purposes and who have never been willing to believe that the people of the North could be brought by any indirection to sustain the late measures of the slave propagandists have labored hard to accomplish this result. It was said, over and over again, at the late Convention that the Northern Know-Nothings and the Republicans acting in concert, could easily enought elect a President. And the statement is almost a self-evident truth. If we take the last elections as a criterion of judgment, the fact is indisputable. But there were plenty of Northern Know-Nothings in the Convention who evidently did not want to succeed on such a basis. It was of no consequence that they and the whol Convention were told that if no such cooperation was possible, then the race of the Know-Nothing party was run, and that they could not hope for success any where. Such a consideration had no tendency to dissuade them from pursuing a course fatal to the success of the party. The Convention persisted in destroying all chance of a participation in a presidential triumph and nominated Mr. Fillmore on a dead certainty of defeat.

This action lifts the vail and shows clearly what the present managers of the Know-Nothing organization are at. There is no longer any uncertainty as to the policy of the leaders of that party. They do not expect to succeed. They do not even care a brass farthing about the doctrines which have given the Order a spurious popularity, and have been the foundation of all its successes. They have not recognized a single distinctive principle or measure in the Convention. They have been dumb on every issue, and have adjourned without saying anything or doing anything beyond nominating Millard Fillmore for President. They have passed no resolutions, made no platform, but simply nominated a ticket and run. They propose no contest on any doctrine or principle or measure, but simply a canvass on a man-and a man who is the representative of neither side of any living political issue. Occupying only a negative position, he is intended to accomplish only negative results. He is simply pitched into the canvass as an obstruction. To be sure it is plain enough to be seen that if he were to be elected he would be found an inveterate enemy to the cause and the friends of freedom. He has never occupied any other posi-

tion these seven years past. But he is out of the range of such a possibility. and the fact thus becomes of small consequence. Mr. Fillmore's friends simply intend to use him in the canvass of 1856 as Mr. Van Buren was used in 1848-for the breaking down of another party. The game is the same, though the result may be different. The action of the Philadelphia Convention is a maneuver of the New-York Know-Nothing and Silver Grey politicians to damage the Republican party and injure certain leading individuals therein. The Convention has been used simply as an instrument to further certain personal sims of these politicians. They have thought that by taking Mr. Fillmore as the Know-Nothing candidate, they would have an advantage with the old moderate Whigs everywhere in the North, and would draw off many of them to his support on the ground of his former elevation.

The object, then, of the Know-Nothings has dwindle to this-to defeat the Republican party. That is to say, this is the object of those who have managed the Philadelphia Convention and nominated Mr. Fillmore. The Ex-Vice-President is put forward as a man who can entice votes enough from

the Republican ranks in the Free States to give the election to the Nebraska Democracy. It is a fortunate circumstance, and an omen of good to the cause of Freedom, that circumstances have constrained the Know-Nothing nomination thus early. The contest now immediately opens, not between the Know-Nothing candidate and anybody else, but between those who are for the spread of Slavery and those who are against it. It is an important circumstance, and a peculiarly happy one, that we thus early know the whole aim of the Know-Nothing leaders in the next Presidential contest. We understand them fully, and it will go hard but every Northern voter shall understand them also before the election comes on.

This early nomination will prove the most disastrous blow that could have been given to the objects of those who have made it. There is now ample time to expose to the country the hollow motives which actuated it and the results which alone can flow from it. It will do more than anything else could have done to divide the country upon the real issue before it. The Know-Nothing candidate will be gradually crowded one side, and every day's discussion will lessen his support, while the ranks of the friends of Freedom will be correspondingly increased. Day by day it will grow clearer and clearer to the popular mind that men must range themselves on the one side or the other of the great question of the extension of Slavery. And it must at length come to be regarded as a farce to think of voting for a man who represents neither side of the question, but is simply held out as a lure to eatch votes without having the ghost of a chance for

Mr. Fillmore will serve the personal purposes of those who have procured his nomination, perhaps, as well as any body who could have been hit upon, but his nomination is a singular sacrifice of large motives to small ones. The Know-Nothing candidate, had he been the right man, stood a chance of carrying this State in the Presidential election. But Mr. Fillmore stands no chance at all. His antecedents will repel the Hard vote, which in a certain emergency might have gone largely to the Know-Nothing candidate, (as it went at the last election,) while from all other quarters accessions are out of the question. In fact, we look upon Mr. Fillmore's nomination as a voluntary sacrifice of all the chances of the Know-Nothing party in this State. The authors of it have their own personal aims to subserve, which will in due time appear. They have scuttled the ship without the knowledge of most of the individuals on board, who will only become aware of the fact at the moment they see themselves going down. The unsophisticated masses of the Know-Nothing party in the North will probably not awake to the swindle of Mr. Fillmore's nomination until all chance or hope is passed of keeping the Know-Nothing vessel affoat or even of saving themselves from going down with the wreck. We will not, however, despair that many may reasonably take to their boats and find a hospitable reception on board a stauncher craft and among friends more trustworthy.

On the whole we cannot but think that since the lenders of the Know-Nothing party were determined not to aid but to prevent the election of a friend of Freedom as President, that they were incapable of doing the Republican party a greater service than to nominate their candidate thus early and to name Millard Fillmore as the man. For both of which acts we therefore beg to tender them our sincere

## BORDER RUFFIAN POLITICS.

The Commercial Advertiser gives in its formal adhesion to the Border Ruffian candidate for the Presidency just nominated at Philadelphia, We say Border Ruffian candidate, for such Mr. Fillmore is, and that by a double title. In the first place, his friends who have brought about his nomination have played precisely the same game with the Know-Nothing party that the Missouri Border Ruffians played with the actual settlers of Kansas. In the second place, Mr. Fillmore owes his nomination to that section of the Convention which is in favor of the Border Ruffian movement in Kansas, nd therefore, according to the reasoning of Th Commercial Advertiser in the very article to which we refer, he will be bound in honor to give that policy his support. In reference to the allegation that Mr. Fillmore is not a member of the Know-Nothing Order. The Commercial Advertiser says:

"If he is not a member, he will be no less bound, as an honorable man, to be governed by the policy which that party has avowed should his election be accomplished. He must take the platform as well as the nomination. And in giving him our support, we shall neither lose sight of nor evade the responsibility therein

This principle we take it The Commercial Advertiser is prepared to carry out. Now, the platform upon which Mr. Fillmore was nominated is the platform containing the celebrated Twelfth Section. Not only was the new platform adopted by the National Council a day or two before the nomination repudiated by Mr. Fillmore's friends in the nominating convention. They insisted (and with some show of reason too) that as the nominating convention had been chosen under the Twelfth Section platform, it was upon that platform that the nom-

nation must be made. The question, however, as to what platform Mr. Fillmore stands upon, or whether, as The Commercial Advertiser alleges, "he possesses in an extraordinary degree the qualifications for the 'Presidential office," cannot, as matters stand, be of the least consequence to The Commercial Advertiser, or anybody else, in settling the question whether or not to support Mr. Fillmore as a Presidential candidate. In the last National Whig caucus opinions somewhat different from those of The Commercial Advertiser seem to have been entertained as to Mr. Fillmore's special qualifications for the Presidential office. At least if we recollect aright, he was not re-nominated by that body, though very zealously urged upon it from the very ame quarter which has given him his present nomination. But however that may have been-of what earthly consequence are a man's qualifications for an office which there is not the slightest possibility of his ever filling? Mr. Fillmore, notwithstanding his nomination, and with all the votes he may be able to pick up, Know-Nothing or Silver Grey, is no more likely to be chosen President of the United States than he is to be chosen Pope of Rome. It is paying no particular compliment to the sagacity of The Commercial Advertiser to suppose that it sees this fact

as clearly as we do. But, though the votes given

to Mr. Fillmore cannot elect him, they may help

to elect Mr. Pierce or Mr. Wise, or who ever else

may be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention;

and it was for that purpose, and no other, that the

Southern men at Philadelphia nominated Mr. Fill-

more. They have no hopes of carrying the South

for him. They generally cannot have the shadow of a hope of carrying the North; but they do hope,

and not without reason, that the votes drawn of

or him may have the effect of throwing two or three Northern States into Pierce's or Wise's scale, and so, added to the whole South, secure Pierce's or Wise's election. Thus we see that Mr. Fillmore has still a third title to be called a Border-Ruffian candidate: the sole purpose for which he is nominated is to keep a Border-Ruffian Administration in power.

All this is clear to the perceptive power of a wayfaring man or a child. It would be absurd to suppose that it can escape the keen eyes of The Commercial Advertiser. What interpretation then does it become necessary to put upon the solemn grimace with which that paper persists in talking about the special qualifications of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidential office; his not being "tainted with sectionalism," and that he will be-The Commercial Advertiser forgets to add, if he could only be elected-"a President for the whole

The Commercial Advertiser, we have no doubt, believes itself to be truthful and candid. Others have believed it to be so. But, let it take our word for it, it cannot long indulge itself in such reckless assertions, to say no worse of them, without exposing itself to the suspicion of a design to deceive both itself and others. Not only is Mr. Fillmore notoriously a Southern and sectional candidate, nominated on a Southern and sectional platform; he is notoriously nominated, not with any expectation to elect him, but as a mere bob to the tail of another sectional kite, and as a means of helping in that capacity to elevate Wise, Pierce, Douglas, or whoever the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention may be, to the Presidential chair.

Such being the case, The Commercial Advertiser, if it wishes to escape the character of a doubledealer, pretending one thing but intending another, will leave off talking about Mr. Fillmore's qualifications for the Presidency. If it must go over to that side, let it imitate the manliness of The Journal of Commerce and comout freely and frankly as a supporter of the Border Ruffian policy. By seeking to skulk under Mr. Fillmore's skirts it will only expose itself to the contempt of every honorable man-pretending to pass itself off as an enemy to the Border Ruffian Administration at the very moment that it is doing all in its power to continue that Administration in office.

At the coming Presidential election there is no alternative between Republicanism on the one hand and Border Rufflanism on the other. Neither of these alternatives may entirely suit The Commercial Advertiser, but it must choose one of them. It will be mortifying enough to the well wishers of that journal to see it on the Border Ruffian side; to see it, in addition, playing the part of a pimp and a decoy, would be painful indeed.

#### A GAIN FROM THE WAR. The rulers of England and France are, as every-

body knows, more ready to fight against human liberty than against the Czar of Russia, and the strategy of all the conflicting powers together, is as strenuously opposed to anything in the shape of democratic change as to one another. But, for those who look with disgust or weariness upon the bloodshed and blunders of that struggle, there are certain minor facts which, showing themselves, as it were, through the smoke of the contest, give evidence that even in that despotic argument there are realities and growths of good promise sustaining the hope of better things. One of those signs or facts is visible in John Bull's altered mode of treating the rank and file of his regiments. It seems trifling, to be sure; but as it respects England, where change is always slowest and least welcome. it goes for a great deal. There is no army in Europe more aristocratic than the English. Nowhere is there drawn such a marked line between the men in the ranks and those who command them; nowhere less sympathy between the two classes of men, or less of that soldierly familiarity of captain and follower which marked the nobler ages of war, and which always gives such moral efficiency to a military force. Even the Russian. when he shoulders the Czar's musket, stands transformed from a serf into something better. We need not speak of the French army-in which, we may observe, the old rules and principles of Republicanism, however they may be banished from every other form of the national polity, still have a significant existence. But in England the com mon recruit, on entering the army, only sinks from his civil status, which any one in the world would suppose too low for anything to sink below it. But a machine is lower than a pauper or a peasant, and the English soldier never hopes to overstep the feudal gulf lying between him and his officers.

In such a state of things any change is remarkable; and for some time the rank-and-file man has been surprised to find himself the object of attentions never known before in the experience or the traditions of his regiment. His officers have begun to speak of him in dispatches, and his Queen and her daughters hem for him a silk pocket handkerchief, which, be assured, he will never have the courage to put to its proper use. He also receives decorations, and-climax of this noteworthy inno vation-the journalists beg him to sit for his portrait and present it to the millions in an elegant engraving, accompanied by a regular military biography-birth-place, age, achievements and so forth -quite in the general-officer style of such things We have seen in an English illustrated journal the portrait of a common soldier of the Crimea, named Penn, and on his breast the representation of no less than eleven orders, French and English, with which his bluff, war-damaged person had been decorated. An account of his services was printed with the engraving, showing that he had well

earned his honors and testimonials. In these things we see the effect of that principle which the English rulers in general ignorethat of democratic recognition. England is beginning to concede to her common men the honors of soldiership, which she never did before. In so doing her rulers are only recognizing, as regards the regular army, the system adopted several years ago in the army of India by General Sir Charles James Napier-a man whose original genius and gallantry did much to retrieve the dull mediocrity so characteristic of British generalship in the gross, and who cordially agreed with his brother, the historian, in regarding the cold shade of aristocracy as the worst blight of soldiership. Many of our readers may remember the simple, sensible odd-sounding addresses of Napier to his soldiers and sepoys, and his strange habit of honoring common men in his dispatches-offending, in a spirit of impatient contempt, the servilities and snebberies of the Horse-Guards, and plainly indicating the necessity of a new order of things military; which new order is now, in fact, coming to light under the strong compulsion of threumstances.

This camp-change is in a great measure due to the contact of the English with the most demo-

eratic part of the French empire, the army, in which the French soldier sees the avenues to distinction open and accessible to merit-presenting. for this reason, a contrast to his island brother in arms, very humiliating to the latter and calculated to diminish his efficiency, in some sort to put his machinery out of order. It is also due, no doubt, to a conviction on the part' of the English rulers that it is good policy to create or sustain in the army the war-spirit which the bulk of the people at home do not feel, under the existing conditions of the European imbroglio. At all events, it looks well to see a spirit of liberalism enter that stronghold of the British aristocracy; and, giving our very slow cousins time for their movements. we may yet have something better to tell of them, apropos of this grim war-argument. Somewhat weary of watching the heavy cannonades and assaults and of speculating on the jugglery of those despots and their diplomatists, we find it interesting to pick out, so to speak, the few grains of wheat visible in that enormous bushel of chaff; dwelling on those things, however small, in which we can perceive the inevitable results and tendencies of liberty and human progress coming out from the general dreariness of the scene.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

The nomination of Fillmore falls like a wet blanket on the Americans here. I cannot find one who ever believed in or wished to see a North, who sustains it. It seems to be generally felt, even by Know-Nothings-in earnest, that it is a grave mistake for a new party to select as its standard bearer

a hackneyed and discarded politician.

The House Committee on Elections will proba bly on Thursday report their reasons for requesting permission to send to Kansas for persons and pa pers in Reeder's case. That report will naturally exhibit the leading features of this important case. Gov. Jones's anti-Reeder speech to-day is deemed harmless by the friends of Free Kansas. Hale will reply on Thursday.

There seems to be much uneasiness here with regard to our relations with England-but little apprehension of actual hostilities. I cannot see why our Government refused to arbitrate a difference so far from vital. It was mal adroit to say that that we could confide in the impartiality of no power but Russia. Russia is more friendly to us than to England, and Baron Humboldt would have adjudged this question intelligently and justly. So would Holland or Switzerland. I trust arbritration will yet be agreed on.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856. Senator John Bell's speech to-day on our differences with England was able, cogent and highly pacific, especially in its repudiation of Gen. Cass's version of the Monroe Doctrine. The Senate is strongly for peace. The House wasted the day on a question of reference. I have not yet found a member who supported Banks and who now goes for Fillmore and Donelson, though I think there must be two or three such. I shall pursue the in-

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

No very important dispatches have been received by the mails of the Atlantic and the Asia. Private letters from Mr. Buchanan state explicitly and emphatically that the relations between himself and Lord Clarendon were on a friendly footing, and were even more cordial than they had been since Secretary Marcy's dispatch desiring the recall of Mr. Crampton. Lord Clarendon was desirous of replying to Mr. Marcy's paper, but would probably wait for Mr. Crampton's explanations. There is not one syllable of truth in the rumored mediation of Mr. Bulwer, nor was there any maner of occasion for it. The tone of the British Press was wholly unwarranted by any official fact. The statements were fabricated, and the limited information altogether exaggerated. There is nothing here warranting any expectation of a rupture: still, there may be some temporary embar rassments in diplomatic etiquette. The Enlistment correspondence will probably not be communicated until Thursday.

Messrs. Mason and Cass's speeches on the Enlistment Question were discreet, while high-toned, and will be fully sustained by the correspondence. Many facts are stronger than they stated them, and others of importance were not noticed at all. Mr. Crittenden was misled in his remarks by an mpression originating in England, and circulated here, that satisfactory apologies had been made by Clarendon, and were so regarded by Buchanan. When Clarendon offered his explanations no information had reached Buchanan implicating Crampton or the British Consuls here, and he expressed satisfaction at its sufficiency, providing they were not concerned. Subsequently the whole case was changed by communicating the developments for which no apology has been proposed, and in the face of which reiterated disclaimers of having violated our neutrality laws are boldly asserted. Palmerston's Ministry and the British press wish to drive the Administration from its position by concerted intimidation. This will e made manifest when the public compares the tone of Clarendon's dispatch, to which Marcy's last letter replied, with his recent speech.

#### THE TEXAS INDEMNITY. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856. Inquiries are now being instituted by the Secre tary of Treasury to ascertain if the debts embraced in the Act of Congress are the same as those embruced in the Act of the Legislature of Texas. If they should on such examination prove to be identical, the Secretary of the Treasury will cause the notice of ninety days required by Act of Congress receding payment to be at once published. The provise in the Act of the Legislature of Texas will ot prevent the payment, provided the debts are identical; but if they prove otherwise, the whole matter will have again to be submitted to Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

This morning's Union states that Mr. Clarendon's ssertion in the House of Lords concerning the enlistment difficulty is substantially incorrect, no apology r the wrong done having been made. The intense excitement occasioned by telegraphic

dispatches on Sunday last, is allayed by the assurance that there is nothing in the Government disputches, since received, calculated to diminish the hope that our differences with England may be peacefully at

ranged, although our relations with that country are not materially changed since the advices by the Mr. Buchanan probably left England on the 20th for

Mr. Buchanan probably is the England on the 20th for a four on the Continent.

Mr. Dallas will soon receive his written instruction, his intercourse with the State Department herefolces being of a verbal character.

The Government dispatches show that many of the speculations and assertions of the British press and statesmen are untrue—nor is there ground for the rumor of an angry alternation baving taken place between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanae.

It may be as confidently asserted that no formal proposition has been made by Great Britain to arbitrate the pending differences. Under present circumstances he believed our Government would not accept that mode of adjustment.

The response of the Executive to the Senate resolution calling for the documents relating to the British enlistments, will probably be sent in to-morrow, and will show that gress inaccuracies have been made by the foreign press and public men relative to the true state of that question.

The Americans are firing a salute to-night in honor of Mr. Fillmore's nomination.

A private dispatch from an officer on board the Merrimac, as she was going out of Beston barbor, says:

We are off why under steam making nine knots per

# A private dispatch from an officer on board the Mer-rimae, as she was going out of Beston harbor, says, "We are off; ship under steam making nine knots per-hour. Ship, engine, and boiler exceeding all expecta-tions. Chief-Engineer Morton is delighted." XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Peb. 26, Mr. HUNTER reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June, 1857.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Navai Committee, re-

FIRST SESSION.

year ending June, 1857.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of ten sloops of war, and would ask its consideration on Monday.

Mr. BELL (Tenn.) said the subject of Central American affairs deserves the serious attention of not only every member of the Senate, but every citizen who desires to see the peace of the country maintained and, at the same time, the national honor protected. Although not sufficiently informed to speak with much definiteness on the British enlistment question, his opinion was that to suppose any serious controversy was likely to grow out of that subject, was to suppose that common sense and reason had taken their departure from those who have the management of public affairs in both countries. In the event of war, however, he would be found on the side of his country, right or wrong. Taking a view of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty somewhat different from that of other Senators, he thought he saw in the language of the treaty that it was not expected that the British would withdraw absolutely and unqualifiedly from their Musqueto protectorate. The British were not required to abandon that protectorate wille, at the same time, every precaution had been taken by the American negotiator to obtain that substatial object—preventing Great Britain from exercical any dominion there under any form or pretext whatever. He would not deny that Great Britain might now be disposed to avail herself of the forbearance on our part to defeat entirely the object of the treaty, but he did He would not deny that Great Britain might now be disposed to avail herself of the forbearance on our part to defeat entirely the object of the treaty, but he did not think it expedient at present for this Government to take any step which might bring on a conflict, not with England alone, but her allies, including the whole

of Western Europe.
The following bill was passed: The following fill was passed:

"The laws relative to pilots and steamboats, and especially the act of 1852, shall not be so construed as to affect, annul, or impair the force or validity of State laws regulating postage in its ports, harbors, or over bars at the mouths of rivers where such water are within the territorial jurisdiction of such State."

A bill was also passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the owner of any vessel to change the name of the same on the presentation of change the name of the same on the sufficient reasons therefor. Adjourned. of the same on the presentation of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The following gentlemen were appointed the Special Committee on the subject of a Railroad between the Committee on the subject of a Railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific: Messrs. Denver, (Cal.) Woodworth, (Ill.) Houston, (Ala.) Mott, (Ohio) Wells, (Wis, Kidwell, (Va.) Jewett, (Ky.) McCarty, (N. Y.) Evans, (Texas) Reade, (N. C.) Wood, (Me.) Lindley, (Mo.) and Kunkel, (Pa.)

and Kunkel, (Pa.)
The SPEAKER nominated as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, on the part of the House, Messa.
Meacham, Warner and English.
Mr. MEACHAM was excused from serving, as he was not willing to consent to follow an institution which had diverted from the law of its establishment, and which is not making a proper impression on the country.

country.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, and for the payment of invalid and other

mr. SEWARD while explaining the reason of his absence on the final vote for the election of Speaker, alliaded to the order of "Americans," and said that the American National Convention, by ignoring the Twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform, have placed themselves perfectly upon the Republicans stand, both denouncing the Administration for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In his opinion, there was a secret sympathy between them. He defended the President from the charges of a weak and vacillating course relative to Kansas.

vaciliting course relative to Kansas.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting and recommending to the favorable consideration of Congress the following communication from the Secretary of War, dated February 25th.

ing communication from the Secretary of War, dated February 25th.

"Improvements in arms and munitions of war having been recently perfected, whereby their efficiency has been much increased, it is very desirable that those improvements should be applied as far and as soon as practicable to the arms on hand, both in Government arsenals and in possession of the States. Although our present supply of arms is as goodas, and probably superior to, those of the same date of manufacture of any other nation. In the use of them in their present condition, we should have to cope, at a disadvantage, with others who have been beforehand with us in the application to their arms of the recent improvements. It has been our policy heretofore to carry on gradually and slowly the work of preparing for military efficiency, both offensive and defensive, and in pursuance of this policy, the estimates of the War Department from year to year have been limited to the execution of such work only as accorded with the ordinary means of our armories and arsanals, with but a small force of operatives in employment. The regular estimates last submitted to Congress are based on these considerations. In view, however, of the propriety of assuring, submitted to Congress are based on these considera-tions. In view, however, of the propriety of assuring, at the earliest practicable period, military efficiency, as it regards armament and munitions, (we have it abundantly as regards men,) it seems proper that more active and vigorous measures should now be adopted; that we should increase the capacity for producing, and the force in employment at our armories and ar-senals; that we should prepare more rapidly arma-ments and ammunition for our fortificatious; that we should increase our supplies of improved small arms, ments and ammunition for our fortifications; that we should increase our supplies of improved small arms, by manufacturing new ones, and altering those of an inefficient fabrication, including both the United States and State arms, and that we should provide ample supplies the state of the state arms, and that we should provide ample supplies that the state of the st and State arms, and that we should provide ample sup-plies of ammunition, accourrements and implements for immediate and most efficient use. In order to effect this, it is necessary that more than ordinary means be placed at the disposal of the Executive; and I respect-fully suggest and recommend that application be made for the early appropriation of three millions of dollars for increasing the military efficiency of the country,

for the early appropriation of three milions of uonas-for increasing the military efficiency of the country, to be applied at the discretion of the President toward the objects before stated."

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL regarded this as a Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL on the other side of war Message, designed to operate on the other side

the water.

A debate ensued as to whether the communication should go to the Committee on Ways and Means, or to the Military Committee.

Mr. KEITT thought the Committee on Claims the

preper Committee, as both the other Committees claimed jurisdiction over the subject [Laughter]. Without concluding the debate, the House adjourned.

#### THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

The American State Council met at 11 o'clock this morning, and, in the absence of President Barker, Calom Walker of Geneva was chosen Chairman. Many of the delegates had not yet arrived. The morning session was spent in preliminary busi-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap-Ex-Senator W. H. Goodwin announced the National

nominations, and introduced the following resolutions ratifying them, which were adopted unanimously, and ratified with nine hearty cheers for each nominee.

Resolved. That this Grand Council halls with the liveliest statement of the American party for the office of President of the Candidate of the American party for the office of President of the United States; that in his tried statementality and patriotic integrity and his devotion to the interest of the entire people we have the surrest guarantee of his fitness for the high position for which has been named; and that we cordially and earnestly commend him to the American electors of the Empire State as ensumed worthy of their suffrages, which we doubt not he will most cardially reserve.

Resolved. That in the nomination of Andrew Jackson Donel son of Tennessee for the office of Vice President of the United States we recomize a partiot and statesman of the Jeffernaisa and Jacksonian school, and that, in the language of his illustrous preferences; "by the powers of Sam, we will elect him." ratified with nine hearty cheers for each nominee.